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RED CAPITAL THREATENED BY GOVERNMENT ADVANCE

Offensive Launched By Communists On Fringe Of Yenan Pocket

Preparing For Another Long March To Safe Spot?

Nanking, Oct. 17.—Indications that major military activity may shortly centre around the Communist political capital, Yenan, were seen to-day in the official Central News reports claiming that the Communists have launched an offensive in northern Shensi against Government-held cities on the northern fringe of the Communist Yenan pocket. The official version claimed the Communists were attacking Chinchuan and Hengshan, respectively 93 and 94 miles north-west and north-east of Yenan, near the Shensi-Suiyuan border.

Military observers attach great significance to this report which might mean one of two things:

(1) A Communist attempt to break out of geographically and militarily isolated Yenan by opening a path for another Communist "long march" to a safe spot;

(2) Government propaganda screen for an impending drive on Yenan, or an attempt to exert pressure on the Communists to force them into acceptance of the Government offer.

It will be recalled that Nationalist papers recently carried occasional reports of Communist attacks in northern Shensi which is the usual Government propaganda buildup before launching the attacks.

Meanwhile, semi-official papers report further Government successes in the Nationalist drive on Tungshu, 120 miles east of Mukden, which is believed to be the prelude to a major Government drive on Antung, main Communist base in south Manchuria through which Communist supplies from Manchuria reach China Proper.

More Towns Taken
Central News reports that Government troops have captured Jungling and Shinglin, 55 and 30 miles east of Tungshu. The Peace Daily reports that Taihang, 23 miles north-east of Peshihua, also has fallen to Gen Tu Li-ming's troops.

In northern Honan the Nationalists were reported to have captured Tsin-yang, terminus of the extension line from the Peiping-Hankow railway, branching off from Hsinshang. The Defence Ministry announced to-night that Government troops have occupied Sultung, 110 miles from Chihfeng in northern Jehol. Sultung was the Communists' major gateway for their troops inside the Great Wall to Communist-dominated south-west Liaosel province.

The occupation of the town has completely cut off the Communists in the areas south and north of Kailu which lies 15 miles north-east of Sultung. Latest information from Mukden said the Communists are poised for a full dress offensive on Szeipingki. A considerable force of Communist troops is reported massing in Pichengstai, about 95 miles north-west of Szeipingki.

Railways Cut
The Peiping-Mukden Railway remained cut for the third consecutive day between Tsin-tao and Chingwangtso as a result of continuing attacks by the Communists who were reported to be attempting to cut off supplies going to Government troops in Manchuria under the command of Gen Tu Li-ming.

A unit of the American-trained 94th Nationalist army has been rushed to Tungshu, midway between Tientsin and Chingwangtso, to strengthen the garrison at the Tungshu coal mines which is the main source of fuel in North China. Following the recent mopping up of the Communists along the Peiping-Mukden railway line, it is authoritatively reported in military quarters in Peiping that 1,000 Reds have returned daily under cover of darkness.

Other attacks also are reported to have been made by the Communists during the past 48 hours along the Peiping-Tientsin section of the Peiping-Mukden railway. According to the World Daily the Communists attacked Yangtsun station, 15 miles north-west of Tientsin but were repelled by the Nationalists. The newspaper adds that at almost the same hour two other groups of Communist guerrillas (Continued on Page 4)

NEW PEACE OFFER MADE TO REDS BY CHIANG

Nanking, Oct. 17 (UP).—A Chinese Government representative left Nanking to-day for Shanghai with the latest peace offer to the Communists from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. The Government envoys are expected to arrive to-morrow.

It is believed the proposals contain an offer from Chiang Kai-shek that the "cease fire" order will be issued to Nationalist troops if the Communists agree to negotiate for peace.

It is believed in Nanking that if this offer is rejected the Generalissimo is likely to convene the National Assembly which would meet without the Communists. It is expected the military operations would be intensified.

Third Party Request
Shanghai, Oct. 17 (UP).—The Leftist evening paper, Lien Ho Jih Pao, claimed to-day that the third party leaders have requested Gen Marshall and Ambassador Leighton Stuart to come to Shanghai to join in the efforts to settle the political deadlock.

The paper said the third party request was forwarded to the U.S. mediators through the Democratic League leader, Liang Shou-min.

Top ranking Government negotiators Wu Teh-chen and Shao Li-tze arrived in Shanghai by plane this afternoon to contact the third party leaders and then the Communists on the latest Chiang Kai-shek peace offer promising the issuance of cease-fire provided the Communists agreed to resume army and government re-organisation discussions and participate in the National Assembly.

Wu's aides said conferences were not yet scheduled and observers believed the Government representatives would first contact the third party leaders individually before arranging joint conferences.

HK RESIDENT DEAD
Mr. M. U. Razack, of Gilman and Company, died at 1 a.m. to-day at the French Hospital at the age of 39 years. The funeral will take place at the Mohammedan Cemetery, Happy Valley, at 5.30 to-day.

Greek Leftists' Protest To UNO

Athens, Oct. 17.—The Central Committee of the Left-wing organisation EAM to-night sent a protest to the United Nations against the British military "occupation" and that it described as British interference in the internal affairs of Greece. A Ukrainian complaint to the United Nations Security Council that the presence of British troops in Greece threatened the peace of the Balkans was rejected by the Council last month.

AIR LINER TRAGEDY IN WYOMING

Laramie, Wyoming, Oct. 17.—The crew of three and ten passengers were killed when a passenger plane crashed three miles west of here during a blinding snowstorm. It was reported to-day that the crash took place as the plane came in to land. The plane was a chartered passenger plane operated by a private airline.—Reuter.

Balkans was rejected by the Council last month. The Moscow radio commentator Mikhailov asserted in a broadcast to-night that the British troops in Greece were being substantially reinforced. He also asserted that Britain was supplying arms to the new military groups being formed by the Greek government, "whose sole aim was to suppress the Democratic elements in Greece." The fact that Greece was in the grip of civil war was due solely to Britain, Mikhailov declared.—Reuter.

Leftists Kidnapped
Athens, Oct. 17 (UP).—Agency reports said to-night that a Rightist band kidnapped 70 persons, believed to be Leftists, from the village of Vrontomou in Southern Peloponnese.

Revolution Plot Foiled In Milan

Milan, Oct. 17.—Police raids to discover hidden arms in the Milan-area were reported to-day to have led to the arrest of members of a secret movement in Milan and Rome "staging a revolution which included the occupation of all ministerial buildings and Government offices."

The police are said to have detained among others, former German soldiers and to have discovered large quantities of firearms including mortars and a secret radio transmitter. Two weeks ago arrests by the Political Police at Mestre, a suburb of Venice, were reported to have nipped in the bud a supposed Fascist attempt to seize power.—Reuter.

NAVY QUELLS MUTINY ON BRITISH FREIGHTER

London, Oct. 17 (UP).—A Navy boarding party from the Frigate Burghhead Bay quelled a mutiny on the British-owned freighter Princess en route from Argentina to Bristol with a cargo of meat. The Admiralty announced to-day.

The Admiralty spokesman said the ringleaders were taken into custody by the boarding party of one officer and five ratings. The frigate escorted the freighter, which is now four days overdue, to Barry docks at Bristol.

The Admiralty said the master of the 8,371-ton freighter Princess, which is under low because of boiler trouble, sailed for naval assistance yesterday when the ship was 100 miles south-west of Llandudno. The frigate reached the distressed ship before midnight, 20 miles out.

Burglar Takes Duchess Of Windsor's Jewel Case

Sunningdale, Oct. 17.—While special Scotland Yard men kept guard, priceless jewels belonging to the Duchess of Windsor were stolen by a cat burglar from Ednam Lodge, the Earl of Dudley's home, where the Duke and Duchess are staying.

The robbery, daintily carried out and the work of an expert, occurred while the Duke was visiting the King at Buckingham Palace. The thief climbed a drainpipe and entered by a window.

The discovery was made by the Duchess. She went to her room, found her jewel case missing and after searching for it informed the Duke.

The house was searched and then, at the Duke's request, Scotland Yard were told.

The Duchess of Windsor's jewels were valued at £250,000—two years ago. To-day, they are worth more. She has complete sets of blue sapphires, rubies, emeralds, diamonds, topaz and onyx—a set for each day of the week.

One of her most prized possessions is a diamond tiara given her by the Duke, which she wore on her wedding day in France 11 years ago.

The tiara was made specially for her in Paris. It has four large centre diamonds and three curved upright fingers of smaller diamonds. All are mounted on platinum.—Reuter.

PERSIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Toheran, Oct. 17.—The Cabinet of Ghamv es Sultaneh resigned this afternoon according to most reliable unofficial sources here. It is believed the Shah of Persia will order Ghamv to form a new Cabinet. This will permit Ghamv to eliminate "undesirable" elements from his Cabinet.

The report came within a few hours of the announcement of the agreement between the Persian Government and the tribesmen in the southern province of Fars, who demanded treatment similar to the northern province of Azerbaijan. One of the demands of the Fars tribesmen was that representatives of the Leftist Tudeh parties should be removed from the Cabinet, though this was not one of the eleven points of agreement announced to-day.—Reuter.

British Police Inspector Shot In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Oct. 17 (UP).—A British police inspector was shot and seriously wounded to-night in the centre of Jerusalem. The attackers, believed to have been members of the terrorist Stern Gang, escaped after the inspector fired three times at them.

Earlier in Tel Aviv, scores of youths attacked a group of Communists who had called upon Palestine Jews to abandon the policy of violence.

Several pamphlet bombs exploded in Tel Aviv during the evening. Journalist Threatened

London, Oct. 17.—The British Exchange Telegraph News Agency to-day published a despatch from its Jerusalem correspondent George

WANCHAI STILL OUT OF BOUNDS

The following official statement was issued this morning in respect of yesterday's announcement from Army Headquarters on the Wanchai Area: The Wanchai district is still out of bounds to all troops. The lifting of the ban on certain areas in it does not come into effect until November 1.

Maranz, announcing that he had been expelled from Palestine "under threats of the Hagana's gunmen."

A young man, accompanied by a Yemenite girl, called at his flat when he was alone on October 10 and recited to him the Hagana's verdict that "he had written very badly" on the Jews in Palestine and would not be allowed to carry on.

The Palestine authorities took the warning at its face value, a senior police officer saying: "They will assassinate you if you carry on," so Maranz spent some days in hiding before leaving the country to-day.

He had been in Palestine six years, he stated.—Reuter.

Arabs To Call Strike
Jerusalem, Oct. 17.—The Palestine Arab Higher Committee decided to-day to call the country-wide general strike in Palestine for November 2—the 28th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

The Neighbouring Arab countries have been asked by the Higher Committee to join the strike.—Reuter.

Talks In London
London, Oct. 17.—The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, met representatives of the Jewish Agency again to-day, it was authoritatively stated here to-night. The talks are expected to continue and no comment from British official sources was available.

Well-informed quarters believe the main subject discussed was again Jewish proposals to accept the Jewish immigration into Palestine before the 1st estate conference resumed on December 16.

So far it is believed Britain has not agreed to these proposals.—Reuter.

GOC Going On Leave
Jerusalem, Oct. 17.—Lieut-Gen Sir Evelyn Barker, General Officer Commanding British troops in Palestine and Transjordan, is leaving Palestine for Britain on October 24 on leave, it was officially announced to-day.

During his absence the command will be taken over by Maj-Gen R. N. Gale, Commanding the First British Infantry Division.—Reuter.

Seven Cobras Loose On Board Freighter

Philadelphia, Oct. 17 (UP).—Seven deadly cobras were on the loose to-day, believed hidden in 7,200 tons of raw rubber and teakwood in the freighter Nicaraguan Victory which is strikebound in port here.

The cobras escaped from a shipment of 20 loaded at Bangkok and consigned to the Florida research foundation. When the freighter reached port 10 of the cobras had escaped but three were recaptured near the crew's quarters. The ship's master, Capt. Rosenquist, locked himself in the stateroom and the crew quit the ship under strike orders, leaving the cobras freedom of the ship.

Plea For Reduction Of Tariffs At Trade Talks

ESSENTIAL FOR SMALL POWERS' RECOVERY

London, Oct. 17.—A minimum level of protection and tariffs was essential if India and other Asiatic countries were to take their rightful place in international economic co-operation, said Mr. R. K. Nehru, leader of the Indian delegation addressing the plenary session of the Preparatory Committee of the International Trade and Employment Conference in London to-day.

"It has been generally accepted," Mr. Nehru said, "that industrialisation of backward countries is desirable. The less industrially developed countries include about three-quarters of the peoples of the world, and it is essential for their future well-being that certain minimum level of protection and tariffs should be permitted them during the period of development."

"This fact has not been sufficiently realised by the fully developed countries, but it is essential if India and other Asiatic countries are to take their real and rightful place in international co-operation."

Mr. Nehru said that India was intent on developing her industries for the sake of her vast potential domestic market and not for export purposes.

He accepted the American Charter as the basis for discussion and expressed optimism on the possibility of reaching a final International agreement but pointed out that India was not in full agreement with the American proposals.

The leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr. Wunz King, said tariffs and trade barriers should be reduced on a balanced and equitable basis, taking into full consideration the time necessary for recovery of war devastated countries.

French Position
Mr. Harvey Alphonse, head of the French delegation, said that for the interim period the French could not accept the proposed elimination of quantitative control of imports. Stating that France was dependent on imports for one-third of her coal, 88 per cent of cotton, 82 per cent of wool, 87 per cent of fats, 84 per cent of paper pulp and the whole of petroleum products necessary for her industries, Mr. Alphonse pointed out that most of these came from countries to which France exported comparatively little. It was, therefore, essential for France that her trade should be conducted on a multi-lateral and not bi-lateral basis.

"Even allowing for credits France has received from others," he went on, "if she is to balance her payments it is essential for her to retain quantitative control over imports, otherwise the ratio of exports to imports is likely to be far too low. Those nations more favourably placed than France must, therefore, be ready at the same time to receive our exports and those of other countries in the same position—and to accept the fact that such countries must limit their own imports."

Supporting Mr. Nehru's speech, Mr. Alberto Alvarez, Cuban Minister for Economic Affairs, reiterated the need for tariff protection for those countries wishing to expand their industries.

The speeches of both the Indian and Cuban delegates emphasised that full employment was not enough—both agricultural and industrial workers must be employed at wages which would give them ever increasingly higher standard of living, if necessary, the wage system should be worked out to ensure that and also to ensure that when commodity prices were reduced it was not done at the worker's expense.—Reuter.

WAVE OF STRIKES IN CEYLON

Colombo, Oct. 17.—The wave of strikes which is now assuming the proportions of a general strike is seriously affecting harbour, railway and power stations here.

With 2,500 harbour workers and hundreds of municipal workers joining the ranks of the strikers this morning the total number of men involved is now over 10,000, all daily paid workers.

The wave of strikes follows the rejection by the Chief Secretary, Sir Robert Drayton, of 31 demands put forward by the Government Trade Union Federation on behalf of the strikers.—Reuter.

Egyptian Premier In England

London, Oct. 17.—The Egyptian Prime Minister, Ismail Sidki Pasha, arrived at Fife by air this afternoon for talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in an effort to break the deadlock in the current negotiations for a revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

According to the present arrangements, Sidki Pasha will meet Mr. Bevin in London to-morrow for the first of a series of discussions. He will lunch with Mr. Bevin and the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee to-morrow and will then meet Mr. Bevin again the following morning.

The Egyptian Premier will be met in London by Mr. Hector McNell, the Minister of State, and Sir Ronald Campbell, the British Ambassador to Cairo. Lord Stansgate, head of the British delegation to Egypt, is indisposed and will not be present.—Reuter.

Big Four Study Of Reparations Asked

Paris, Oct. 17 (UP).—A request for the reparations problem to be presented to the Council of Foreign Ministers at its next meeting has been made by the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission, according to an official communiqué released here to-day.

Despite the quick transfer of German industrial material as reparations—as envisaged by the Potsdam Declaration—only 72 factories within the zone of occupation have been put at the disposal of the Commission.

The communiqué said: "Of this significant number only sufficient detailed information to make distribution of 37 factories has been furnished."

STOP PRESS

JAP GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG TO DIE

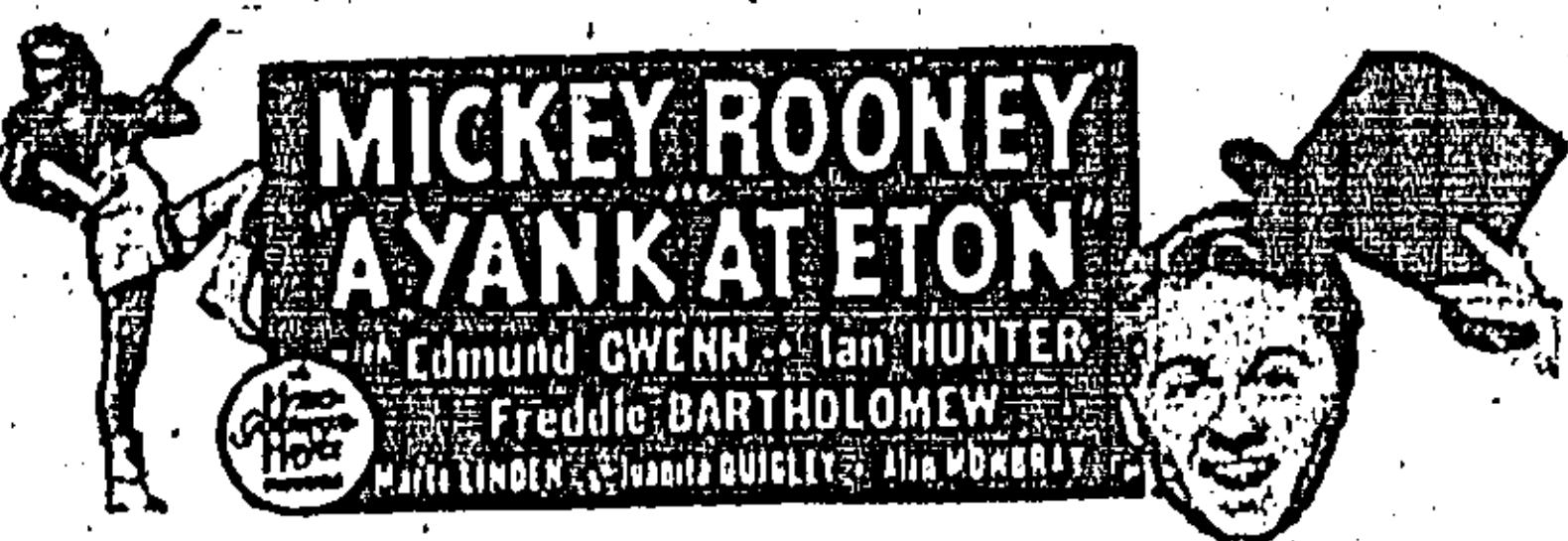
Canton, Oct. 17 (UP).—The Chinese Military Court to-day sentenced to death Lt. Gen. Isakazu Tanaka, C-in-C of Japanese forces in South China in 1939 and later Governor of Hongkong.

He has already been sentenced to hang by the U.S. Military Court for authorising the execution of 14 AAF fliers and Major David Henry Hawk, whose plane was shot down over Hongkong in 1943.

The Chinese Court held Tanaka guilty of permitting atrocities against civilians and authorising opium imports for sale.

The Chinese authorities were reported not preparing to return Tanaka to the U.S. Army for hanging but will execute the Japanese general by firing squad in Canton as soon as the sentence is approved.

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WELSH NEWSLETTER

Development of The Rhondda Valley

(By J. C. Griffiths Jones)

If you are a Rhondda Valley man prepare to cheer! Maybe that all Welshmen should cheer and be cheered by this bit of industrial news.

The Board of Trade has sanctioned the biggest part of a new development plan proposed by the Rhondda Valley Council. The object of this Council. The object of this Council. The object of this Council.

But more important still for Rhondda is the fact that the real development features of its own plan have been approved and that the Government now promises to bear the cost of getting on with them.

Some of these monstrously ugly and useless colliery tips are to be cleared. Government bulldozers will level some of them to the ground. But in some cases the bulk of the work will be done by "pick and shovel" gangs.

Can Be Done Elsewhere Now this news is equally heartening for other black spots of unemployment in Wales, because what can be done in Rhondda Valley, surely, can also be done in the other areas acknowledged by the Government as needing development.

There is a score of such "depression pockets" in Wales, especially in South Wales, and the Board of Trade's "first aid" to Rhondda will raise their hopes anew. Too, it is a sign that the Government has been convinced at last that a resolute emergency policy of employment in this difficult transition period is essential.

In any case it will pay "dividends" by hastening the day when something approaching full employment can be provided in these valleys of so many frustrations.

When you come to Cardiff next you will find women police on patrol in the main streets. Cardiff City Council has decided to appoint three women sergeants and 17 constables.

Of course, women helped our police forces in their man-power difficulties during the war but mainly on office work. This will be the first time I believe, in Wales, for women PCs to carry on street duties just like men.

They will be enlisted between the ages of 22 and 35, and no doubt, must have a reasonable record.

Don't worry, they won't take men's jobs, they will be additional to normal male establishment and will deal with female intractables if there are any. This week I had a chat with J. C. Clay, who justifiably is well pleased with Glamorgan cricket success this season.

Johnny is already making plans for next season. He may not captain the side but he will still play as often as his business ties permit, and certainly will not relax his efforts to keep the club financially and in the field on the prosperous plane which he and the late Maurice Turnbull more than anyone helped Glamorgan to attain.

The only loss to playing strength next season will be Austin Matthews who goes back to Stowe School as coach, but he will be available in late July. That dashing bat and fieldman, W. G. Parkinson is expected back from the Forces service in India to strengthen next year's side.

Glamorgan's biggest need is for two young wicket bowlers and they are combing Wales (and England) for the stars-to-be.

Welsh soccer sides haven't done anything very remarkable yet, but Swansea Town and Cardiff City reveal promise. The "Clif" won their two home games last week. They are looking for a season forward and half-back to steady a vigorous young team.

CHINESE EFFORT TO IMPROVE FOREIGN TRADE

Two of China's foremost veteran diplomats, Dr C. T. Wang and Dr W. W. Yen, will head a 30-man trade delegation shortly to study commercial and industrial developments in Great Britain and the United States, according to local reports.

Dr Wang was onetime Minister of Foreign Affairs and in 1936 was appointed Chinese Ambassador to the United States. Dr Yen, after also holding the Foreign Affairs portfolio, was appointed Ambassador to Russia in 1933, holding the post until his retirement in 1936.

The delegation, which is sponsored by local Chinese commercial circles, will probably leave China about the end of November.

One of its aims, says the local China Daily Tribune, will be the introduction into China of the latest developments in the two technically advanced countries to that they may be of value to the programme of national reconstruction.

Another aim is to maintain closer contact between Chinese and foreign manufacturers and commercial agents in order to promote commercial ties through continuous exports and imports.

The delegation will include a group of technical experts and advisers, and the total expenditure will be shared by a number of local commercial magnates, who are themselves unable to leave the city because of their pre-occupation in different fields of production.—Reuter.

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The "Clif" won their two home games last week. They are looking for a season forward and half-back to steady a vigorous young team.

Take the work of the Empire CFS. A course at Hullavington lasts four months—and to each one come pilots from all the Imperial Air Forces and from the Colonies, plus an RAF contingent. They are all picked men—with much experience, and "above average" gradings. Each group of four students has a Wing Commander "Tutor" and the syllabus is the most comprehensive in the world. It includes flying and instructing on practically every type

EMPIRE FLYING SCHOOLS' INFLUENCE ON CIVIL AND MILITARY AVIATION

(By Charles Gardner)

Ever since Bleriot flew the Channel people in Britain and overseas have been tritely saying "Flying will bring the countries of the world into closer contact with each other."

It is a self-evident fact that air transport has done this commercially, and the heavy bomber has done it militarily—that is if one accepts the phrase "bringing countries closer together" as dealing only with the physical matter of time. Whether aviation has, or can, bring countries closer together in the sense of international understanding is too early to say.

One great example of friendly co-operation which aviation has brought about is that of the Empire series of Flying Schools which have been set up in Britain as a result of World War II, and which are now being maintained and improved in times of peace.

There are four of these schools, the Empire Central Flying School at Hullavington, near Chippenham, Wiltshire; the Empire Navigation School at Shawbury, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire; the Empire Radio School at Debden, near Saffron Walden, Essex; and the Empire Armament School at Manby, near Louth, Lincolnshire. These four great institutions are, on the surface, military ones, in that they are run for the Royal Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force, the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Royal New Zealand Air Force and the South African Air Force were fairly loose. True, in Britain there was the famous Central Flying School which, over the years, had impressed its principles upon all the Air Forces of the world—but it was not really constituted as anything more than a part of the parent RAF, and had little legal imperial significance.

To-day, however, the vital word "Empire" occurs in the title not only of the old CFS—but of the other three newer Academies as well, and the importance of that in keeping the Imperial Air Forces and all countries already owe to the Empire Schools, including the Radio one—a wealth of new knowledge on Magnetic Variation; on Monsoon flying in the Far East; on the new Pressure Pattern, Navigation, and on the use of Radar for blind approach and position finding.

We are all thinking now in terms of world organisations—and here, I submit, are the beginnings of one. It is, in fact, still true that aviation can draw the countries of the earth closer together—and the great Empire Schools now flourishing in Britain are doing their share.

Mr W. R. Fuller, General Secretary of British Empire Exhibition, attended a conference at the Headquarters of British United Air Lines in London recently, where he met a national assembly of BUAC representatives. Mr Fuller outlined a scheme to exhibit a three-minute film which is being made by Gaumont-Decca and ABC in order to acquaint cinema-goers with the sufferings of the Chinese people and to make an appeal to aid China through BUAC.

Mr Fuller said Britain's cinema managers had in the past given every courtesy and consideration to no country and considerable help to no country. He said he would like to see an appeal for so worthy a cause. Mrs V. Elizabeth Miller, General Secretary of BUAC, expressed sincere thanks both to Mr Fuller for his kindness and interest, and to the British film companies who were making the magnificent gesture in helping the peoples of China.

Sixteen-year-old Sally Ann Howes, British comedian Bobby Howes' talented daughter who is appearing in "Nicholas Nickleby" at Ealing Studios, has had her first screen kiss—from that personable young actor Emrys Jones, playing the part of Frank Cheeryble. She has worn a wedding ring, she says, since the wedding sequence, when she and the same young man. And she has done false eyelashes for the first time in her life.

By special arrangements made with Columbia, the King's Theatre will introduce to the public a number of the latest serial films as extra entertainment, by giving regular matinee performances commencing from noon daily.

These serials were originally made in episode form and are exhibited in America and other parts of the world with the feature films. But the Hongkong Office of Columbia, in order to suit the taste of the Hongkong cinema-going public, has ordered special prints of these serials in chapter form. Each serial will be exhibited in two chapters and each chapter to occupy one performance.

These new serials will offer a different type of entertainment which will appeal to all classes and to the young and old. The first chapter of the first serial film "The Phantom" based on the famous adventure strips, featuring Tom Tyler and the Wonder Dog "Devil" will commence to-morrow.

Notes And News For Film-Goers

THE star system has had a long run in the world of films and despite constant attacks by the critics, tired of seeing films which are mere "vehicles" for the personality of one player, it is by no means dead. The public still likes its stars. But a trend of the British film industry suggests that the film-going public may be ready for a change.

There are still notable stars in British films, like Michael Redgrave and Laurence Olivier, but pictures which are gaining the attention of the world audiences are also the product of team work.

The star system developed until everything—story, acting, and characterisation—was subordinated to the personality of the star. Stories were selected more for the way they displayed the star than for the merits of the theme. British studios have changed the technique, and with great success. Its advances are due to the application to film-making of a characteristic inherent in the British—the team spirit. Not consciously, but spontaneously, the British film industry has organised itself around teams.

One production team, calling itself "Cineguild," formed round the famous writer Noel Coward, and their products have included "This Happy Breed," "Billie Spirit," and "Brief Encounter," with a film version of Charles Dickens's novel, "Great Expectations" now being made. Twin brothers, Roy and John Boulting, make another team.

"The Archers," formed by director Michael Powell and writer Emeric Pressburger, makers of "I Know Where I Am Going," have in hand a film with the unusual subject of life in a convent in the Himalayan mountains. This is "Black Narcissus" in which Indian film actor Sabu is to appear. Another team, which has put British films on the cinema programme of the world are Frank Launder and Sidney Gilliat, noted for their comedy-thrillers with a satiric touch.

Most of the exterior scenes of the film of Stefan Zweig's "Beware of Pity" were "shot" in one of Britain's tourist meccas—Cheddar Gorge. Made by Two Cities, directed by Maurice Elton, starring Lilli Palmer and Albert Lieven the film is set in Bohemia and deals with the psychological effect of a crippling accident to a young girl and the sympathy for her of a young Austrian officer—a sympathy which has tragic results. During the "shooting" Cheddar Gorge was liberally sprinkled with road signs in the Czech language and a plaster Moravian chapel built on the roadside and a fountain were so realistic that visitors to the gorge were deceived into believing that they were permanent features of the landscape.

Mr W. R. Fuller, General Secretary of British Empire Exhibition, attended a conference at the Headquarters of British United Air Lines in London recently, where he met a national assembly of BUAC representatives. Mr Fuller outlined a scheme to exhibit a three-minute film which is being made by Gaumont-Decca and ABC in order to acquaint cinema-goers with the sufferings of the Chinese people and to make an appeal to aid China through BUAC.

Mr Fuller said Britain's cinema managers had in the past given every courtesy and consideration to no country and considerable help to no country. He said he would like to see an appeal for so worthy a cause. Mrs V. Elizabeth Miller, General Secretary of BUAC, expressed sincere thanks both to Mr Fuller for his kindness and interest, and to the British film companies who were making the magnificent gesture in helping the peoples of China.

Sixteen-year-old Sally Ann Howes, British comedian Bobby Howes' talented daughter who is appearing in "Nicholas Nickleby" at Ealing Studios, has had her first screen kiss—from that personable young actor Emrys Jones, playing the part of Frank Cheeryble. She has worn a wedding ring, she says, since the wedding sequence, when she and the same young man. And she has done false eyelashes for the first time in her life.

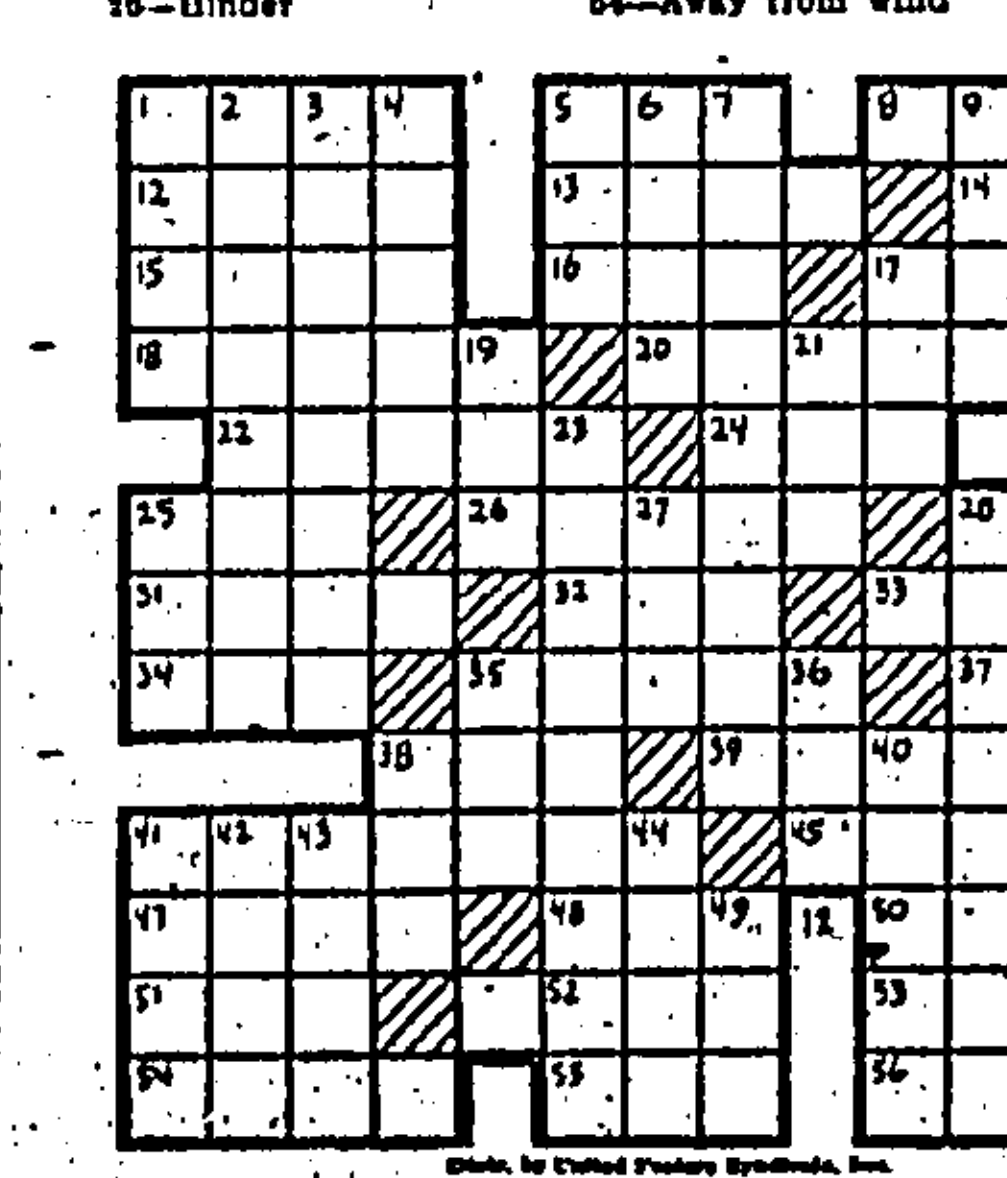
By special arrangements made with Columbia, the King's Theatre will introduce to the public a number of the latest serial films as extra entertainment, by giving regular matinee performances commencing from noon daily.

These serials were originally made in episode form and are exhibited in America and other parts of the world with the feature films. But the Hongkong Office of Columbia, in order to suit the taste of the Hongkong cinema-going public, has ordered special prints of these serials in chapter form. Each serial will be exhibited in two chapters and each chapter to occupy one performance.

These new serials will offer a different type of entertainment which will appeal to all classes and to the young and old. The first chapter of the first serial film "The Phantom" based on the famous adventure strips, featuring Tom Tyler and the Wonder Dog "Devil" will commence to-morrow.

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS
1—Desert
2—Ship
3—Alcove
4—Rounded part of
5—Adam's second
6—Golf's cry
7—Opera by Verdi
8—Biblical deity
9—Yellow fruit
10—Railway cat
11—Publicity notice
12—Lionel
13—Partial blackout
14—Inches
15—Crisp
16—Greek letter
17—Under

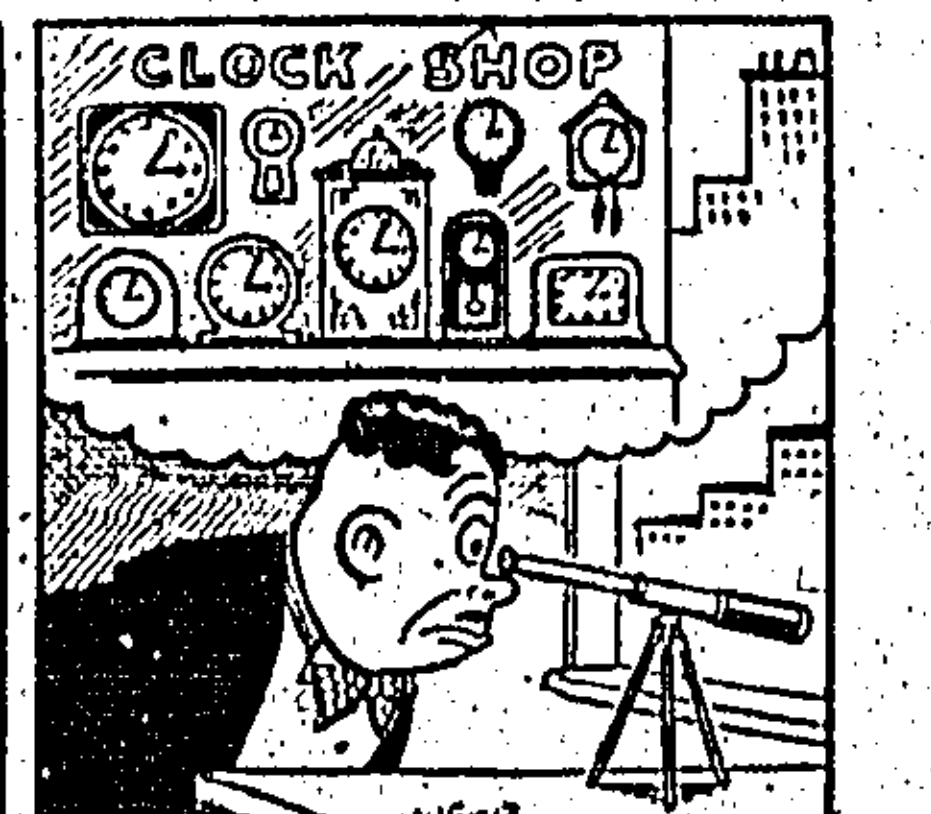
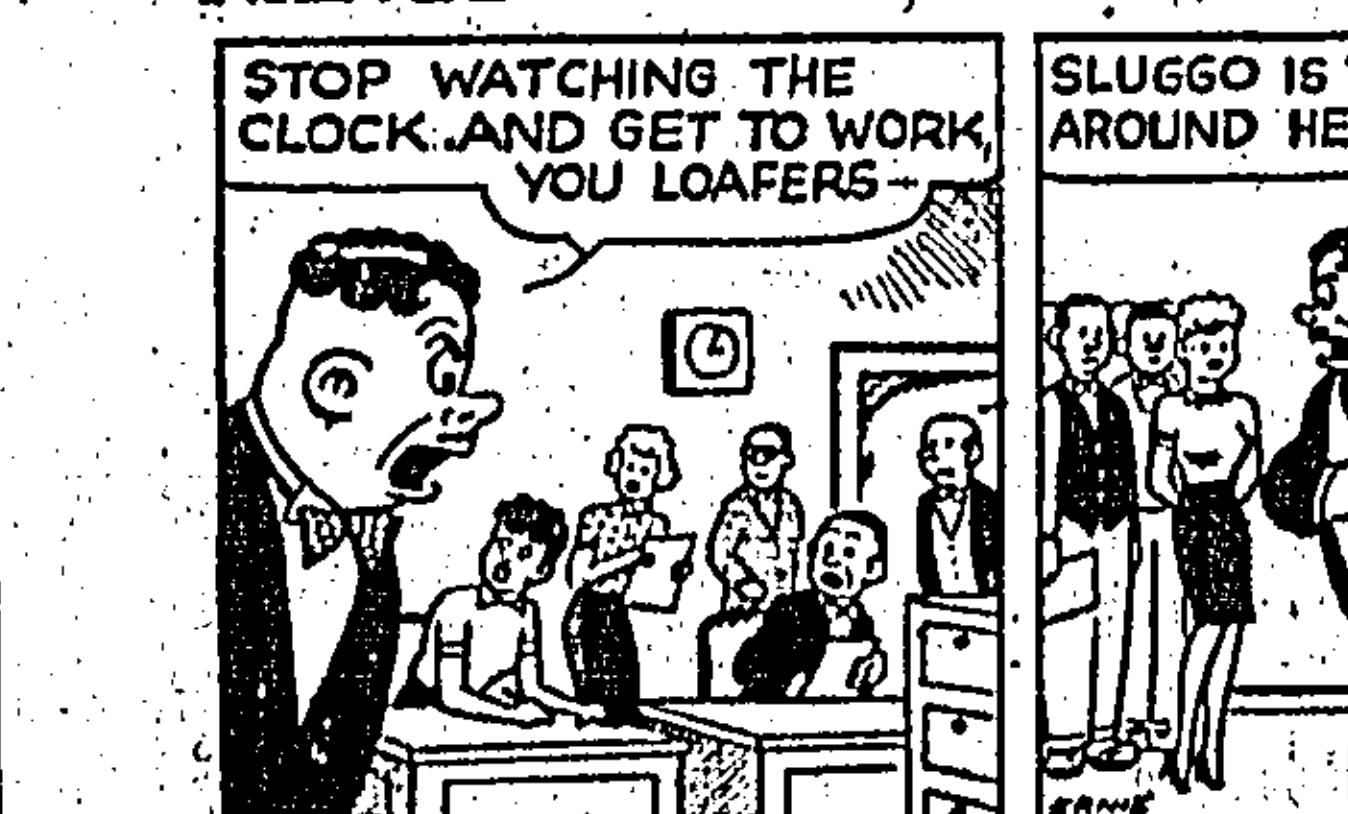


ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DOWN
1—Flat piece of stone
2—Attire
3—Fruit
4—Where engineer
5—Not up
6—Plumage bird
7—Decline
8—Spanish
9—problem
10—Lace to sleep
11—Deface
12—Poised to song
13—Wine cask
14—Biblical title
15—Dickens' character
16—Twice five
17—Move (Scott)
18—Lionel
19—Crisp
20—Hard seed cover
21—African river
22—Chests
23—Seagull

It is regretted that owing to transportation difficulties, the solution of yesterday's puzzle has not been received.

NANCY Long-Distance Information



ADVENTURE-STRIP SERIALS AT KING'S

By special arrangements made with Columbia, the King's Theatre will introduce to the public a number of the latest serial films as extra entertainment, by giving regular matinee performances commencing from noon daily.

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CORRESPONDENCE

The Puzzle of Eire

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph)

Sir.—From Mr. Rae's article a neutral person would infer that Mr. De Valera is in a blind quandary as to the status of Eire. On the contrary, Eire's position is pretty clearly defined, England merely refusing to accept the change.

A republic was proclaimed at the ill-fated Easter Rising, 1916, reaffirmed by the first Dail Eireann in January, 1919, and remained the objective of Mr. De Valera after the Civil War, he refusing to acknowledge England's patronage. On his return to power with Flannery he continued on this road, legally snapping the binding links, until 1937 the Constitution of Eire came into being after approval by a plebiscite of the people. This declares Eire to be a "Sovereign, Independent and Democratic" state, headed by a President elected by the country, as in any other republic. Needless to say, England disapproved of this snub to her pride. Although, Mr. De Valera states, the Dominions do not accept Eire's position, the other major countries of the world see fit to receive them, and send their own to Dublin.

As for the Partition, I should mention that the British section of Ulster consists of six counties out of nine. Taking them as a whole, there is a majority of pro-English MPs; but in four of the counties there are in the actual numbers of voters a slight majority in favour of a United Eire. The Anglo-Scottish section in power consists of the descendants of settlers on stolen Irish soil, who share no sympathy with Eire and whose creed is to condemn anything Irish or Catholic and to sanctify William of Orange and perpetuate the memory of their "glorious" rape of the island by this Dutch king and his Dutch-German troops under Von Schomberg.

Surely room could be found in the Empire which they profess to love for these intruders and thus remove the cancer from Eire's side. Then, perhaps, we should have an end to this muddle and friendship between the two neighbours.

"BRIAN BORU."

INVASION OF JAPAN

U.S. Forces Carry Out Realistic Manoeuvre

Chigasaki, Oct. 17 (UP).—A story of what would have happened if Japan had not surrendered was vividly unfolded to-day when a full dress United States landing force "successfully" secured a beachhead on the sandy flats between Chigasaki and Katase, 35 miles southwest of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, exactly on the same spot marked for an Allied amphibious landing about a year ago.

The landing on Japan, climaxing month-long preparations, was the biggest training manoeuvre staged by the U.S. Army overseas since the end of the war.

Under protection of American naval units, including destroyers and the heavy cruiser, USS Chicago, waves of waves of troops hit the beach in face of simulated "enemy" fire. Prior to zero hour, one hour after sunrise, over the expansive Sagami Bay lighter-bomber strikes were carried out by the Fifth Air Force.

Invader attack-bombers raced toward the shore, winging parallel to Enoshima, a small island off the beach, and threw down a protective smoke screen as the invasion got underway. Over the beachhead Mustang fighters swarmed in, strafing what would have been Japanese defensive positions while other aircraft hurled deadly bombs on offshore reefs, smearing them with flame.

Several thousand troops in full battle gear participated. The Japanese were cleared from the area.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Imagine you warning Dorothy not to marry until she's sure he's the right man. Where would you be if I had waited around with that idea?"

Private Enterprise Under State Direction In Spain

(By Henry Buckley)

Spanish supporters of private enterprise think the world might well look to Spain to study one way the land has been put back into almost full employment and relative prosperity—marred somewhat by very high food prices—only seven years after the chaos caused by the civil war. They make the point that this has all been done by private enterprise—under State direction.

There is also a nationalisation school of thought in Spain with a few supporters in Falange circles and a lot in Communist underground organisations, but few elsewhere. They claim that private enterprise has indeed been successful in making gigantic fortunes at the expense of consumer and of State alike.

One of the most interesting examples of state enterprise is the railways, which were nationalised after the civil war.

With rolling stock, tracks, bridges, buildings in very bad condition, the new railway chiefs took on the enormous task of reconstructing the enterprise, but the supporters of private enterprise taunt the bureaucrats with having done a job of reconstruction that is far from dazzling.

In contrast, private enterprise enthusiasts point to the achievements of the firms who have, in seven years, not only reorganised the coal and the light and power industries but have raised coal production to a level 5,000,000 tons above 1935—the year before the civil war started—while the light and power companies have put production in kilowatt-hours up from 2,550 millions in 1935 to 4,600 millions in 1945.

Shipbuilding, however, is an industry which is not making too bright a showing mainly under private enterprise but with several State-owned concerns, such as Eleano, running large shipyards. The maritime export of Spain's leading financial weekly El Economista could write with some truth recently: "Six years of Press and radio campaigns and of the allocation of large numbers of bureaucrats to the shipbuilding problem have given lean results indeed."

Spain at the end of the civil war had 12,800 tons of merchant shipping and to-day has 1,008,902. There are about 250,000 tons of shipping on the stocks much of it in an advanced state, but steel shortages and above all shortage of marine motors and other adjuncts which cannot be entirely constructed in Spain have held up many custom-built long periods.

The privately-owned textile industry has some 7,000 large and small firms, mostly small, whose cotton, wool, pure silk and artificial silk productions to-day not only supply the Spanish market which used to be a heavy importer of these goods, but exports briskly and could export more if the production were available.

The textile trade to-day has a production estimated at some 4,000 million pesetas (£201,000,000) and the cotton industry alone has 101,000 employees, mostly in Catalonia, a part of Spain where private initiative is most cherished.

Vast fortunes have been made in clothing in Spain that was pretty well naked in 1939 and large sums of money are still being earned if the peak seems to have been reached in the home market as far as consumption is concerned and prices seem to be taking on stability with possibility of a decline.—Reuter.



Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P., British Minister of Town and Country Planning, broadcasting at the British Broadcasting Corporation Microphone.

Mutual Aid Of United Nations In World War II

IMPRESSIVE CONTRIBUTION BY UK

Two important aspects of the Allied victory in the recent war are brought out in two official British publications issued in London this week—the United Kingdom Government's White Paper containing the final report on the system of mutual aid, and the official account issued by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry of the Battle of the Atlantic.

The White Paper declares, "There is no doubt that the adoption of mutual aid by the United Nations contributed in no small measure towards victory."

It outlines the history of mutual aid from the passing of the Lend-Lease Act by the United States in March, 1941, to the end of the system on September 1, 1945. This mutual aid, says the White Paper, began with the United States providing goods, services and capital facilities to nations whose fighting contributed to her own defence, and ended with practically all the United Nations helping each other.

At the war's height, the United Nations were adding each other freely to the scale of some £4,500,000,000 yearly—not far from the total value of world exports in a good pre-war year. Though contributions varied according to each nation's industrial capacity, its degree of mobilisation and its proximity to the war theatres, the published figures show that they formed a significant proportion of each country's resources.

In giving detailed statistics of the United Kingdom's contribution, the White Paper states: "If value has been attached to the aid rendered by the United Kingdom, it is only to provide a measure of an impressive aspect of the war effort."

In all, the United Kingdom provided mutual aid to the value of £2,078,500,000, beginning with reciprocal aid to the United States and aid to Russia, and ending with aid to 14 countries, including all the European allies and China.

Some 60 per cent of the aggregate mutual aid went to the United States, mainly due to the presence of large American forces in the United Kingdom, which was the base both for attacks on North Africa and Normandy and for air attacks. Russia received 15 per cent.

The final total of the United Kingdom's aid to the United States is estimated at £1,241,500,000, of which 56 per cent was for food, materials and equipment, 20 per cent for servicing the American forces and 19 per cent for the cost of building capital installations.

The largest single item of supply was petroleum products, but much of this included oil products received under Lend-Lease from the United States. Over half the services provided to the American forces were shipping services, which were world-wide. The capital installations account included £117,341,000 for the Mulberry Harbour built for the American forces.

In 1943, reciprocal aid was extended to include raw materials and foodstuffs. From June, 1943, to the war's end, £31,331,000 worth of raw materials were shipped from British Colonies to the United States on

United Kingdom account. Rubber accounted for two-thirds of the value and came mostly from Ceylon. £615,000 tons of bulk foodstuffs of a total value of £22,550,000 were exported from the Colonies to the United States under reciprocal air arrangements.

Military stores exported from Britain to the USA totalled £45,970,000 in value, while reciprocal aid provided for the American forces in overseas theatres accounted for another £16,799,000.

Russia received £318,000,000 worth of aid up to November 8, 1945, over five years after the date mutual aid to Russia began. The total was made up of £128,000,000 for aircraft, £118,856,000 for motor transport, £24,353,000 for guns and ammunition and £45,808,000 for miscellaneous supplies and freight. Owing to later additions, this total is £10,000,000 more than was given by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on April 16 last when he stated that about £120,000,000 worth of raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery, industrial plant, medical supplies and hospital equipment had been supplied in addition to military supplies, while no account had been taken of the aid provided by the Royal Navy in the form of convoy escorts or of the cost of one battleship, nine destroyers and four submarines provided under special arrangements with Russia.

Mutual aid given by the United Kingdom to other Allies, amounting to £519,000,000, generally consisted of similar items of military equipment, services and capital facilities. The largest items of these were aid to Poland of £226,000,000 and to France of £109,000,000. Other figures include: China, £11,000,000; Greece, £34,000,000; Czechoslovakia, £30,000,000; Norway, £7,000,000; Belgium, £24,000,000; Denmark, £1,000,000; Turkey, £32,000,000.

Britain suffered 54 per cent of Allied sea losses. The whole system of mutual aid would, of course, have broken down had the Allies lost command of the sea. The story of the grim struggle, lasting 68 months, to maintain that mastery and eventually complete victory over the U-boats is outlined by Captain H. P. Dooling, better known as "Taffrail," in "The Battle of the Atlantic."

U-boats sank 2,776 merchantmen—69 per cent of Allied tonnage—and 54 per cent of the losses were British. "Taffrail" describes eight separate phases in the struggle, and each is separated by a separate chart of Allied sinkings and U-boats destroyed. The latter amounted to 781 German and 85 Italian—an average of 13 monthly. This result was achieved by a remarkable series of inventions—Ussle, radar, catapult ships, escort carriers, "hedgehog" depth charges, torpedoes and the Leigh light, among others.—LPS.

COUNT OF TURIN DEAD

Brussels, Oct. 17 (UP).—The death occurred here to-day of Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin, and cousin to the former King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Aged 76, he was a former general in the Italian Army and came to Italy only with other members of the Italian Royal Family after the rejection of the monarchy in the June referendum.

ZAIBATSU CO. DISSOLVED

Tokyo, Oct. 17.—The Sumitomo holding company, third largest Zaibatsu concern, was dissolved to-day with the transfer of 200,000,000 yen worth of securities into the hands of the holding company Liquidation Commission in Osaka.

P.I. TRAITOR GAOLED

Manila, Oct. 17 (UP).—Maria Luisa Dominguez, grand-daughter of Gen. Artemio Ricarte, who exiled himself for 40 years in Japan rather than to live under American rule, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for treason by the People's Court.

She was convicted on two of four counts: that of actively participating in the dissemination of pro-Japanese propaganda and of delivering treasonous speeches when Singapore fell.

according to information reaching here.

Kichiza Sumitomo is believed to be the richest living Japanese holding a fortune of 100,000,000 yen.—Central News.

Curfew Appeal To Check Crime In Singapore

(By Noel Buckley)

Twelve months after the Allies landed in Singapore crime is still on such a scale that the European business community exasperated at the continuance of looting, armed robbery, theft and burglary, despite police, Sikh watchman and electric alarms are now considering requesting the imposition of some form of curfew and the formation of a voluntary police force from among their staffs.

"We have got past worrying about looters on two legs," said a Singapore trader. "What we are worrying about now are the gangs who bring trucks to be stacked up with loot. One robbery means the loss of thousands of dollars to the company concerned."

"Have a curfew against motor traffic during the hours of darkness in the godown areas of Singapore and it will cut out 90 per cent of the looting that goes on now. Use a few patrols inside the area to make sure the looters with their trucks are not just waiting for daylight to get out. That would make a difference."

Fourth Time In Month

For the fourth time in a month the Borneo Company had its stores looted with the loss of \$5,000 worth of electric flex and lamps. According to the watchman—whom they teased up—about 20 looters arrived at midnight in a military-type truck without number plates. After they had overpowered him and a him up the gang broke the lock of the godown, drove the truck through, closed the doors behind them and looted at their leisure until 4 a.m. when they drove out and away.

During a recent week-end there were 17 armed robberies in which a total of about \$5,000 was taken, mostly from Chinese shopkeepers and Chinese homes—though the gangs themselves are mainly Chinese.

Car thefts average one a day, but have been as high as five. Even in daylight cars may not safely be left unattended on any city street. If the car itself is not driven off, hubcaps, tyres, tools, entire wheels or any removable fittings are almost certain to disappear.

Armed Too Plentiful

Firarms in great variety are all too plentiful in Malaya—the unsundered residue of the arms dropped by Allied planes to Malay guerrillas, plus stolen or captured Japanese arms. Despite the possibility of execution for carrying arms illegally there are many Chinese, Malay and Indian youths willing to take the risk. Gangsters in Johore, the mainland linked to Singapore island by causeway—have recently been attempting to exchange their sub-machineguns for pistols and were reported to be willing to offer \$100 to boot.

Though the press and prominent citizens repeatedly and in the strongest terms condemn the black-market, nevertheless there is virtually no strong public feeling in regard to it. In fact, there is a tendency on the part of the traders to regard any official action in regard to prices as bureaucratic interference.

While the inflated cost of goods and services pinch salaried workers, nevertheless there appears to be plenty of money in the hands of a section of the community.

British-made cars sell on an allocation for \$3,000 to \$5,000 but a new car stolen and sold up-country will fetch double. Small consignments of imported goods reaching the European stores are sold to first comers over the counter at fair prices. They go out of stock rapidly, but they re-appear on black-market stalls at double and treble the shop price.

After three and a half years under the Japanese the police force was badly in need of screening, retraining and new recruitment. The fact that each day's papers record some police success in their war against crime shows well the force has been reorganised. But they are dealing with an abnormal situation, and it may be that curfew and a volunteer force is the immediate answer to Singapore bandits.—Reuter.

Insurance Rates To Far East Reduced

London, Oct. 5.—A slight decrease in insurance rates has been announced by Lloyd's for ships sailing to the Far East.

The minimum war-risk for voyages to China, the Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China, Japan, Malaya, Hongkong, the Philippines and Siam is now one-fifth per cent, Eastern one-quarter per cent.—French Wireless.

AWARD FOR EGYPTIAN

Cairo, Oct. 17 (UP).—The United States Naval Attache, Capt. T. J. Carter, on behalf of President Truman today presented the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm to Dr. Ali Tewfik Souda, Egyptian Under-Secretary of Health.

The award was made in recognition of his outstanding research on typhus and other tropical diseases performed for the United States Navy during the war.

SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

What happened last night?
He kissed her... then missed her!
Where was his bride... that night?
It's a mad and merry design for loving!

Boyer Sullivan
Appointment for Love

RITA JOHNSON
EUGENE PALLETTE
RUTH TERRY
REGINALD DENNY
J.M. KERRIGAN
CECIL KELLAWAY
ROMAN BOHNER
GUS SCHILLING

LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWS!
EXTRA! Prosecutors' Summary in Nuremberg
Trial of Nazi Leaders... Release of U.S. Airmen in Yugo-Slavia... etc.

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

HER LIFE IS EVERY WOMAN'S DREAMS COME TRUE!

Loretta Young
THE MEN IN HER LIFE

with CONRAD VEIDT • DEAN JAGGER
JOHN SHEPPERD • OTTO KRUEGER • EUGENIE LEONTOWICH • A COLUMBIA PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE
"OUR FOLKS AT HOME"
A CENTRAL MOTION PICTURE STUDIO PRODUCTION
— ALSO —
TRIAL OF CHAN KUNG POK.
NO. 1 TRAITOR OF CHINA.

AT SHOWING TO-DAY 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30

ROMANCE

To Set Your Heart Afire!

SPECTACLE

To Set the Screen Ablaze!

COMEDY

To Make You Roar with Laughter!

THE SCREEN'S BIG TECHNICOLOR

TRIUMPH... as great as the Great Doors!

THE FOREST RANGERS

M. MURRAY GODDARD
with HAYWARD
and OVERMAN and Decker and Palms

SHOWING TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Clark Gable * Lana Turner

in "HONKY TONK"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

—NEXT CHANGE—

Shirley Temple in "KISS AND TELL"

UP-TO-DATE TEACHING

Latest Education Methods At Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 1.—The Batu Road School, Kuala Lumpur, is experimenting with the most modern methods of teaching, using loud speakers, slides, talkies and the latest books by those acquainted with Malaya.

Most of the subjects are covered by means of slides, geography and hygiene lending themselves particularly to this method. The examination of the Public Relations, Mr. J. Evans, of the Public Relations, have been very helpful in this respect. The Public Relations have lent the school a 16 mm. cine-camera with films on war and other subjects. A loud speaker is also used to demonstrate to school-children how English should be spoken.

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineers, officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

MISSIONARIES IN SHAI

Shanghai, Oct. 17.—Some 250 Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries from the United States and Great Britain arrived here aboard the Marine Lynx. Most of them will work in China. Some will proceed to the Philippines.—Central News.

Boys at this school recently received a number of books from the Education Department at ten cents each.—Straits Times.

